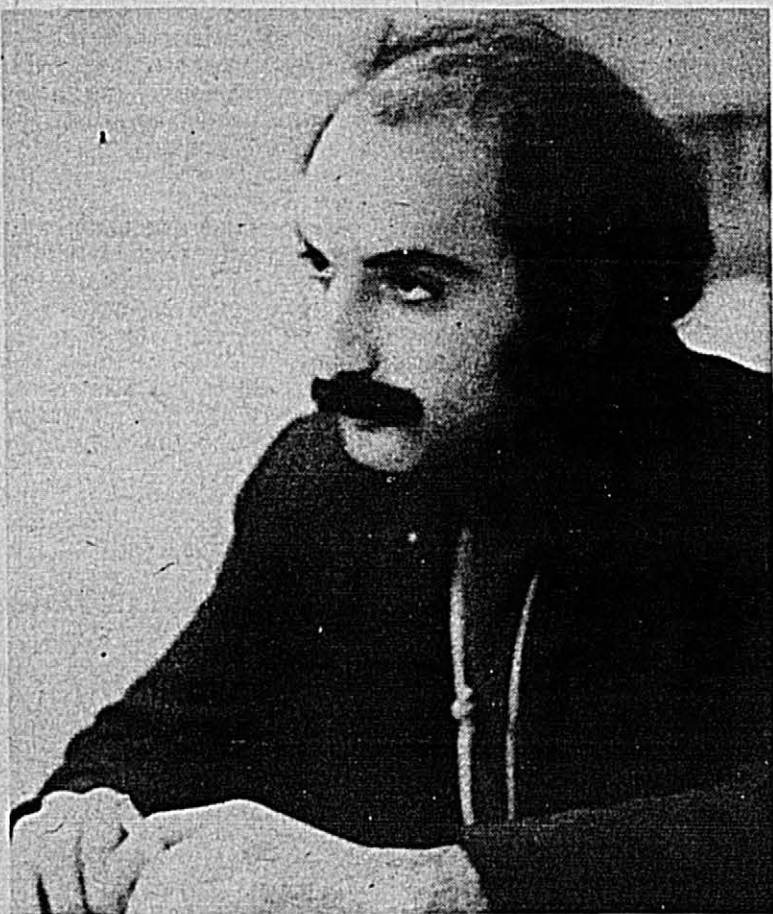


McGILL DAILY

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3 CENTS



Speaking at a press conference last night, Paul Kouri, candidate for LSO, attacked MCM for not representing workers in the upcoming civic election.

Kouri hits MCM

by Rory Clarke

The necessity of building a workers' party is the central concern of the Ligue Socialiste Ouvrière.

At a press conference yesterday, Paul Kouri, the party's mayoral candidate for the upcoming elections, stressed the potential of workers to gain political power and influence if they unite. He reviewed the chief sources of conflict in our society, and concluded that the "domination capitaliste" was responsible for today's rampant oppression.

Kouri said that a government of workers in Montreal would

use its political authority to lead the struggle of workers against the effects of inflation, anglicisation, unemployment, and against injustices committed against women.

Kouri criticized the MCM as incapable of any real reform because its organizational base doesn't represent the interests of the workers. It leaves the essential power structure of 'dominance of bosses' intact by not changing their powers. He said that a large number of workers were fooled by the illusion that the MCM has the capacity to transform Montreal "en un endroit de vie agréable et merveilleux", whereas actually it is only advocating a few reforms.

Kouri claimed the program of the LSO doesn't limit itself only to purely "municipal" questions, and is active on the national and international levels as well. It expresses solidarity with all groups and not just workers that are being oppressed under the capitalist system, including women, the young, Amerindians and homosexuals.

A few of the reforms that the LSO advocates include reduction of the work week without reduction of salaries, stopping of tax-exemptions for churches and private schools, and the installation of French as the only language of instruction in Quebec.

Open meeting today

Free Press on trial

by Donna Balkan

Members of the Women's Collective, a group of about 20 women at McGill, are hoping for a large turnout at today's open meeting to decide the editorship of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS) newspaper, the Free Press.

A quorum of 200 students will be necessary to vote on the motion put forward by the Collective, which reads "Be it resolved that the decision of the ASUS executive to award the editorship of the Free Press to David Ress be declared null and void; and that the ASUS executive award the editorship of the Free Press to the Women's Collective."

During the past week, members of the Collective have set up tables in various locations on campus to present their case to the students. Their main assertion has been that they would not exclude men from writing for the Free Press if they are awarded the editorship. They have also claimed that sexism is an issue that affects men as well as women.

"We hope that men will stop seeing the issue as one of antagonism between the sexes," stated one member of the Collective. "It's not a question of usurping power." She also said that "only women can educate men about sexism. Even men who are not sexist have to understand why women feel oppressed."

The Women's Collective has been charged with exclusiveness by the ASUS executive. In a statement printed in the Daily on October 17, the present editorial board of the Free Press said, "The basic assumption of the collective is that only by perpetuating the mirror image of past injustices of sexism will sexism be eradicated. Thus no man would be allowed on the editorial board."

The editorial board claimed that the Free Press would not exclude anybody from any aspect of the publication while the Women's Collective would.

"The ASUS executive supposedly chose David Ress because it wanted an absolutely open paper — one that would serve no cause, but would serve students; one that would allow women and men to work together."

ASUS President Mark Chodos claims that even if the open meeting decides in favour of the Women's Collective, the decision may not be in accordance

with the ASUS constitution, which stipulates that it is in the power of the executive to appoint the editor of the Free Press. No mention is made of the power of an open meeting to change the executive's decision. "It may therefore be necessary to bring the issue to the Judicial Committee to decide the constitutionality of the resolution," said Chodos.

Whatever the outcome of the open meeting, Chodos says he would still consider the "two paper solution" in which both Ress and the Women's Collective would receive ASUS funding.

However, members of the Collective are skeptical of such an alternative. "The ASUS never gave us written assurance of funding. Only when it became a

hot and heavy issue did they begin to offer alternatives," said a Collective spokeswoman. She also said that the Collective might have listened to the ASUS if alternatives had originally been proposed. "They did not do that," she said, "they simply gave the paper to Ress."

In their statement of October 17, the present editorial board of the Free Press said "The collective has refused to participate on the Free Press on any terms, except that of a totally female editorial board. We ask if this indicates a desire for an open newspaper."

The Women's Collective says it will not consider any alternatives until after the open meeting, which will be held today at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom.

Vanier Scandal

Administration backs down

by David Ress

Les Brockhurst, head of student services at Vanier college, has backed down on his threat to cut off funds from the Vanier college newspaper. The paper had planned to run a story on an elevator accident which Brockhurst claimed would have led to "adverse reactions."

Brockhurst had sought to prevent publication of photographs of the accident, and had demanded the negatives be turned over to him. But last week he returned the pictures, and has since made no comment on the issue.

Kevin Gilligan, the editor of the Vanier paper, said that the only real scandal was that Brockhurst had wanted to prevent publication of the pictures. "Now that he has returned them," he said, "we feel that the issue should die."

As a result of the scandal, Gilligan said that the paper had become stronger and had won "a new respect" from both the students and the administration. He also said that although he would like to publish the pictures, space limitations prevented this. Finally, he

expressed confidence that the issue would have no further financial repercussions.

Brockhurst, however, said that the unconcern of the Students' Association reflects the "excellent relations" it has with the administration, and shows that the threat to withhold funds was not seen as an infringement of the Association's autonomy.

STAFF MEETING

Meeting at five today to discuss the editorial board's upcoming Christmas vacation in the Bahamas and everything else under the sun. Very important, everyone must attend — everyone means each person who has written a story, done layout, taken a photograph or chatted. That means you.

HACK HALLOWE'EN PARTY
Booze and food
If you're in the mood
For all Union hacks
That work in this shack
Around eight in the coffee lounge, bring your own and a dollar.

Volume 57

Watch for an excellent feature on the year and a half long Gypsum workers strike, and the latest news on the bouncers at l'Université de Montréal. All behind this week's bright green Volume 57 cover.

HISTORY OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN CANADA

Charles Lipton, well known labour historian, will share his knowledge and experiences of labour struggles with McGill students tonight at 8 pm in Union B26-27.

Harmonium

by Paul Krivicky

The highly successful Quebec band Harmonium will be appearing Halloween night, tonight at 8:00 pm, in the Union Ballroom.

Since the group's formation a year and a half ago it has progressed from shows in little known cafes to recent sell-out appearances at the Port Royal Theatre of Place des Arts. Harmonium played last summer on the same bill as Jose Feliciano at Place des Nations to an enthusiastic audience. Their surge of popularity followed the release of their album "Harmonium".

Most of the group's concerts are given in informal settings on tour throughout the CEGEPs of the province and frequent shows on the Old Montreal circuit, including the Hotel Nelson and the Hotel Iroquois.

Harmonium music can best be described as acoustic rock. Serge Fiori, the lead Vocalist and composer, is a musician of unusual talent. He plays both the acoustic guitar (12 strings) and the transverse flute; his guitar solos are outstanding. The four other musicians play with exceptional skill and feeling. Their range of instruments include accordion, harmonica, acoustic guitar (6 strings), bass, electric piano, synthesizer and saxophone, lends for interesting effects.

Harmonium invariably receives overwhelming enthusiasm from its audiences because of the communication between the musicians and the spectators.

Tickets are on advance sale at the Union Building ticket counter for \$2.00; they will be \$2.50 at the door.



Letters

Note: The following letter was sent to the Special Events office with copies sent to the Daily, and Dean of Students.

Miss Joan Gross,
Coordinator, Special Events,
Dear Miss Gross,

This is a formal protest extended towards the monopolistic tendencies of the "Special Events" organization and their symbiotic relationship with Hospitality McGill and M.S.E.A.

Having recently inquired about the possibility of renting Redpath Hall for a panel discussion, to be followed by a wine and cheese reception, I was informed that I would have to enlist the services of Hospitality McGill at a per capita cost of \$2.50. Without this group I would be refused the use of the Hall.

It seems rather ironic and self-defeating to insist that a

student organization, such as The McGill Historical Society, with a very limited budget and very willing members must pay other students to work at any undergraduate event. I was always under the impression that facilities at McGill were open to all McGill students in their pursuit of an education. This should extend into the realm of social events held to complement the academic field of study. Therefore, this should be without unnecessary and exorbitant constraints. However this is obviously not the case.

I appreciate and understand the fact that Hospitality McGill serves a valid purpose; but that it should be compulsory is beyond my understanding.

Any attention given to this matter will be appreciated not only by us but by other student-run organizations on campus.

Catherine Ann Waite
President
McGill Historical Society



These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by 10 o'clock appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions—\$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.



HOUSING

Large apartment to share — 3 girls looking for fourth — own room — Pine and Hutchison — \$62.00 each. Phone 288-9059.

Roommate wanted for NDG apartment on Sherbrooke, \$65.00 monthly, starting November. Call 489-0933 very early, 8:00 am or late, after 11:00.

Sublet — clean, spacious, carpeted studio apt. until August — \$130.00 includes heat & water tax — 3660 Durocher #3 — apply supertime.

Co-operative household on Girouard in N.D.G. requires fourth roommate, mature student preferred. If interested and able, phone 488-7727 for information.

Sublet: furnished 1½, large, carpeted, 3616 Durocher. Available immediately. Separate kitchen. \$115 a month. Phone after 5:00 — 845-2961.

Clean, serious student looking to rent or share apt., preferably McGill area. Call P. Cahill between 9 & 5. 878-4291.

Seeking third person to share large apartment on St. Joseph Blvd. \$60 month. 282-4509.

Share House. Another person 23-40 years wanted for mixed house near Atwater metro. Own furnished room, all utilities and phone included, \$95 per month. Phone 935-4182 after midday.

Large 3½ flat to sublet. "Luxurious for one, suitable for two." \$80 a month. 25 minutes from McGill. Partially furnished. Immediate. 279-6580 after 6 weekdays.

Apartment to share at Aylmer and Milton — immediate occupancy. Male, own bedroom, partially furnished \$80. 486-1889 after 5:00.

I'm looking for a 3½ — 5½ in the Outremont area. Call 489-1103 evenings after 6 p.m. or 842-1251 ext. 1818 days. Ask for Kathy.

JOBS

Girl Wanted — part time babysitting for small baby. Sleep over on occasional weekend. Downtown apartment. Phone Mrs. Golfman 842-4576.

Waitress wanted for the University Club at 2047 Mansfield St. From 12 noon to 3 pm Monday thru Friday. 288-0201.

Montreal's all female rock band Destiny needs roadies to help with equipment. Experience preferred but not necessary. Call Penny 688-8527.

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Highest prices paid for collections and accumulations of old and new comic books. Especially interested in large collections of Marvels. Phone Bob 481-2830, anytime.

Healthy male volunteers 30-40 years old for a drug study with a Radiolabelled tablet. Honorarium \$200.00. Tel. 937-6011 loc. 791.

Tutors needed to volunteer 1 hr/wkly to help elementary school children in N.D.G. area. URGENT. Mr. Clancy 481-6074; Dominic 931-4833.

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Wanted, artist who does caricatures. 866-1101 or 1102. Mr. Mitchell before 6 p.m.

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As these articles went to press, the motion to oust South Africa from the UN was vetoed by three members of the Security Council — Britain, France and the United States. This was the first triple-veto in the history of the UN and exposes these "super-powers" support for the racist South African regime.

South Africa robs Namibia

...with a little help from its friends

by Craig Toomey

This article is based on an interview with Sean MacBride, Assistant Secretary General of the UN and Chairman of the Council for Namibia. MacBride, who was imprisoned by the British during the Irish rebellion of 1916, is President of Amnesty International, President of the International Peace Bureau, Head of the Non-Governmental Organization's Special Division on Human Rights, and the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize Winner.

Windhoek, the capital of Namibia, is a haven for about 30,000 pro-Nazi Germans.

To celebrate Adolf Hitler's birthday, many of them march triumphantly along Goering Strause to Adolf Hitler Plaza in downtown Windhoek waving swastikas and chanting slogans in praise of the Führer. Some of these Germans are Nazi refugees from World War II, others came to Namibia during the colonisation period in the early part of this century. A number of them still live in the tradition of pre-1914 Germany. The German community of Windhoek considers modern-day West Germany to be nothing less than a communist state, and continually criticise the white South African regime for not being tough enough with Namibia's million or so blacks...



Most people find it hard to believe Sean MacBride's description of the white German community that lives around Windhoek, Namibia's capital city. Indeed, it's not easy to picture a swarm of racist fanatics gleefully waving swastikas in the streets of a modern, industrialized metropolis. The scene has a surrealistic aura about it.

But it is real, and according to MacBride, it is only one example of the horrors that are taking place in Namibia today.

Few reports of Windhoek's Nazi cult, or of other 'aspects' of life in Namibia ever reach the West. MacBride attributes this partly to his belief that there is "an innate racial prejudice which exists within the commercial press." Another reason is that countries which have large investments in Namibia—Britain, the United States, France, and Canada—would prefer to keep the public ignorant about the situation in the white-dominated country.

So far these powers have succeeded in distorting news about the plight of Namibia's million blacks. Few people know anything about Namibia—which perhaps explains why only three dozen people showed up to hear MacBride talk at McGill recently.

But, this month Namibia has been brought into the limelight of world-affairs. The sudden interest in the country comes on the eve of the United Nations Security Council's vote on the status of South Africa in the UN. South Africa's illegal control of Namibia is one of the reasons given by proponents of the vote to oust the regime from the UN.

Last month, the South African delegation to the UN had its credentials rejected by the UN Credentials Committee. The General Assembly later voted 125-1 to bring the question of South Africa's participation in the UN before the Security Council.

The move to expel South Africa from the world body will undoubtedly be vetoed by either Britain or the United States, both members of the Security Council. Britain has massive investments in the mineral and cattle industry of Namibia and has always stood by the South African regime at the annual attempts to oust the delegation from the UN. The United States has more than \$1 billion worth of investments in Namibia.

But this is the first time in the UN's 25 year history that such a motion has reached the Security Council with such a large General Assembly vote. It is an indication that the third-world diplomatic bloc in the UN, which are the major supporters of the moves against the racist South African regime, can act as a viable voice against the super-powers.

South Africa hangs on
South Africa has threatened on several occasions to quit the UN altogether rather than be "insulted" any further by UN resolutions. But at the same time it has used everything in its power to stay in the world body. For the first time it sent a "mixed" delegation to the UN in place of its usually lily-white entourage. It also offered to open "interracial talks to decide the future of Namibia" in Pretoria—a move which South Africa publicized as a "major concession" on their part.

Most members of the UN saw this "concession" as nothing less than an insult. The South African regime has been illegally governing Namibia since the UN voted to end the regime's mandate over the country in 1966. It has consistently refused to allow the UN Council for Namibia—headed by MacBride—to effectively terminate the mandate and to "determine the future of the nation" as outlined in the UN resolution of October 27, 1966. Instead, the South African regime has increased investments in Namibia—especially in the diamond industry—and has continued to move large segments of the black population, which outnumbers the white population 10-1, into barren "homelands" around the country.

The UN has censured South Africa on several occasions since 1966 for its defiance of the UN resolution. In 1969, the Security Council called on South Africa "to withdraw from Namibia immediately" (Resolution 269). However, the permanent members of the Security Council have since been unable to agree on methods for enforcing this resolution.

Some have gone so far as to openly disregard it. While US and German governments have notified their national companies not to invest in Namibia "where such an action would be prejudicial to a future legal

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Blacks working; Whites supervising.

South Africa hangs on

by Charlie Clark

The U.N. Security Council now has in its hands the responsibility of expelling the racist government of South Africa from the United Nations as it prepares to vote on the issue this week.

As a result of pressure from African and third world delegations, the General Assembly requested last month that the U.N. Security Council conduct meetings to consider once again the possibility of ousting the white-minority South African delegation.

The move stems from the General Assembly's recent adoption of committee resolutions that representatives of South African liberation movements be brought to the United Nations as observers. As a result of similar pressures, the fourteen man delegation currently includes, for the first time in history, one black and two other members that are non-white under the country's racial legislation.

Since the movement to expel South Africa began twelve years ago, the General Assembly has voted consistently to reject the credentials of the delegation.

But the final decision will be made by the fifteen member

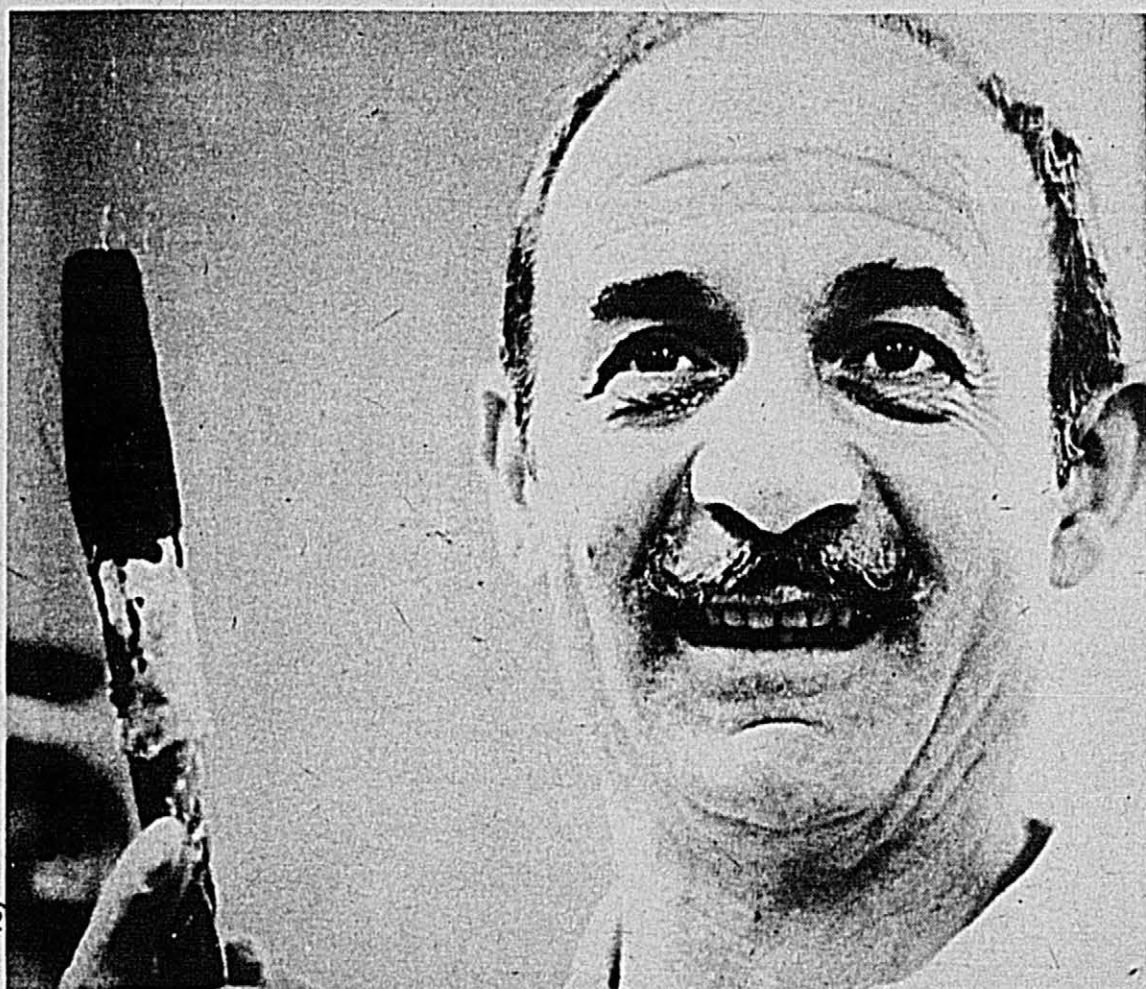
Security Council which reserves veto power for its five permanent members: The U.S., Britain, France, Russia and China. The Soviet Union and China have already made it clear that they oppose South Africa's membership but it is almost a certainty that one of the Western powers will veto the motion.

Why South Africa has friends

Why do these alleged democracies continue to acknowledge a government founded on white supremacy? The reasons are many. There has never been an expulsion in the 29-year history of the U.N. and there is reluctance to set a precedent. Indeed, there is currently a demand from certain Arab and Communist nations that the delegation from Israel be expelled.

Nations such as the United States and Canada continue to voice their adamant disapproval of South Africa's racist system, but they sense a need to maintain the "universality" of the U.N. The Americans are hesitant to oust a government that is in effective control of its populace despite the fact that it controls this populace through the racist system of apartheid.

Continued on page 6



Administrati

by Julian Sher

Behind the controversy over McGill's Pension Plan looms the larger question of the administration's relations with campus employees.

What irks McGill's largest union—the 297-member Service Employees Union (SEU) and its consultant John Weldon, is not only the serious loss in value of the funds, but also what they consider to be the paternalistic way the administration controls the pension plan.

"Belatedly, the administration is showing that it is not insensitive," says Weldon, pointing to John Armour's article in the Reporter as "helpful" even if it did come months after employees began making inquiries.

"But what is proposed is that despite two successive failures, they and the university will go ahead to try and fix up this plan. It's a pity they have not given up the paternalism and come out with a solution that is administratively part of the 20th century and not the nineteenth."

The administration, understandably, denies the charge of paternalism. "I don't know what this (paternalism) means," says Vice-Principal Leo Yaffe. "I wish I did." Yaffe says academic staff has played an active role in elaborating pension policy, through the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT). As for the non-academic staff, he says, "even though they were slow in developing organizational methods to get proper representation, there have always been two non-academic representatives on the Pensions Administration Committee (PAC) elected by general ballot. I don't see what's paternalistic about that."

On the surface, no one else could see any paternalism either.

Except when you realize that the PAC was originally "appointed by the Board of Governors," according to Stanley Frost himself—the non-academic members were not at first "elected." In discussion with its hand-picked PAC, the administration decided to hold elections for the committee and the two men originally chosen to speak for non-academic staff were then given a more official mandate from their constituency.

On the PAC are two representatives from the B of G, two from the administration, two from the professors, and two from the non-academic staff. Parity, right? Well, not quite. Chosen to represent the interests of the porters, cleaners, secretaries and clerks are N.D. Johnson, treasurer of McGill, and John Armour, McGill comptroller.

At least one large non-academic employee group—the SEU—doubts the ability of Johnson and Armour, hardly

from the rank-and-file, to defend their interests. "The workers take the PAC people for administration representatives—not their representatives," says union spokesman Joe Gargiso.

Professor Weldon is of the same mind. "The administration simply has not called together interested groups for discussion and it appears it intends to use the PAC which it controls and once again unilaterally—certainly in relation to the SEU—to improve on the plan. So even if a better plan is developed, it would be completely paternalistically determined," he says.

The administration's rebuttal is quick: "perhaps Professor Weldon does not know that Armour had discussions with each and every group worried about the pension plan, and spent a great deal of time discussing it with them," explains Yaffe.

But the employees' counter-charge is quicker. "All Armour did with us—and I imagine it was the same with other groups—was explain the mechanisms of the plan and what went wrong. We never discussed what we didn't like, what we wanted to change, etc.," says Gargiso. "It's like a boss comes to you and tells you how a factory is run, how this is good and that's bad. What do we have to do about all this?"

The officer of the two other accredited unions on campus also points out that his people as well are "not aware" of the pension situation. Mike Stevanovich, secretary-treasurer of the small CNTU unions in the computing and printing services, says "In a university this size, it's hard to say if there's paternalism or not. Reforms may be an attempt to get involved or a token little gesture to make us all happy."

In fact, even within the confines of the B of G's concept of representation and participation, there are irregularities. When one of the non-academic representatives on the PAC, Mr. Armour, resigned his post, he was never replaced. And the position of the other, Mr. Johnston, was—by his own admission in a letter to the SEU—unilaterally extended by the Board when his term of office expired last May. Yaffe explains this was a "temporary measure" until the creation of a Non-academic Electoral College set up to name representatives to the Board and other bodies.

The idea and nature of this College is the centre of a controversy itself. Conceived by the Board of Governors and officially approved last June—again, unilaterally—the college is composed of 25 delegates proportionately in campus unions or associations. It met last week for the first time to

Profs also squeezed

by Julian Sher

The Service Employees' Union's battle with the administration over the pension fund may cause ripples, if not waves, in other employee circles.

The issue will possibly fuel the debate currently running in the Daily over the relative merits of the McGill University Non-Academic Staff Association (MUNASA) and its effectiveness in protecting the interests of secretarial and clerical employees.

As for McGill's professors, traditionally a comfortable and thus quiet group, the economic pinch is beginning to hurt. Hence, the inevitable question: to unionize or not to unionize.

"The framework within which the pension plan operates is okay, but the benefits are inadequate in this current inflationary situation," says Antal Deutsch, a delegate of the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) to the Pensions Administration Committee.

"I think the administration will put in more money, but the question is how much," he says. Deutsch feels that with inflation, the priority has to be placed on "getting some form of indexation."

Sid Ingerman, of the 100-strong McGill Faculty Union (MFU), feels broader questions have to be raised.

"The MFU just prepared and is issuing a bulletin on salary problems which are related to the pension issue in that the university has arbitrarily chosen to make its contribution to the

pension fund not on the total salary—as it has historically been committed to doing—but only that part of the salary not including what is called the supplementary salary," Ingerman says.

He explained that a professor's total salary is made up of a basic salary plus an additional amount defined as a supplement (to help compensate for inflation). Ingerman predicts that the supplementary salary, equal to 8 percent of the 1973-4 salary, will come close to 15 percent this year.

"So on a significant part of the salary deductions will neither be drawn from it nor will matching funds be paid by the administration," he says. "This is a completely arbitrary decision by the administration. Who gave them permission to make this change?"

Comptroller John Armour admits it was a University decision—not even one member of the Pension Administrations Committee (PAC) was consulted—"but I don't agree it was an arbitrary decision. It's just facing the financial realities. Money comes to us as a special grant for that purpose from government and there is no staff benefit received from the government."

Ingerman feels the current pension squeeze is indicative of professors' unprotected position. "With pension arrangements, as with salary arrangements, there's no contractual relationship between teaching staff and administration. There is really no ability to control the quality of administration of the

pension," he says.

"Even if 100 percent of the people decided to change the plan, the PAC would not technically have to. This kind of thing allows the administration really to do what it wants."

Deutsch disagrees strongly with Ingerman. "Ingerman has a syndicalist approach," says the MAUT representative on PAC, "We at MAUT have felt that syndicalization in our situation is not so hot."

"By a process of give and take we can go a long way. So far we have encountered nothing but goodwill in pressing ahead with our technical studies on how much money is needed to improve the plan. When it comes to giving out money, that will be the crunch."

Deutsch says the professors will at least know either way in about six weeks.

Weldon, for his part, is not convinced that, in Deutsch's words, "the framework in which the plan operates is okay."

As far as I know, there has been no discussion with bodies that the University deals with over a variety of changes that have been made in the past little while. They reserve the right to do this unilaterally—good things or bad things. And I think that's a standard definition of paternalism. Even if it is something pleasant, it can be withdrawn. And something bad can be done. We don't have agreement between equals.

The debate on unionization—made much less academic now by the inflationary crisis and its results on pensions—has obviously just begun.

on paternal

choose delegates for the PAC, the Staff Benefits Committee and the Board of Governors—following a recent (and unilateral) decision by the Board.

Unfortunately for the administration, its plans for participatory democracy went a little awry. The largest union on campus, after investigating the ground rules for the college, decided to boycott it.

Gargiso says that instead of a response to the union's request last August for "serious discussions" about the pension plan, the administration sent information on its newly-devised Electoral College.

"When we received the letter about the College, we knew that the administration was in a bad position. Everyone saw there was a need for reform—us and the administration. The question was, who was going to make reforms?"

We knew the administration had to have some sort of strategy. We wanted to verify our apprehensions about their strategy—bringing about reform, but through the PAC, without negotiations or consultation with employees," says Gargiso.

It was obvious, if you look at the list, that company unions—MUNASA in particular—will have hegemony in the Electoral College (EC)," explains Gargiso. "They can determine the people that can be elected."

"We have consequently boycotted the EC, and have asked the administration to answer our letter. Do they want to discuss with us now or not?", he says.

(Proportional representation—one delegate for every 50 members—gives the three branches of the SEU eight delegates on the college, with MUNASA's 869 members earning it 18 delegates.)

Unlike the SEU, the smaller computer and printing service unions decided to participate in the Electoral College because, in the words of their officer, "a little say may be better than no say."

Results from last week's College meeting, however, may have borne out Gargiso's apprehensions. The three non-academic representatives chosen to sit on the PAC and another committee are all MUNASA members. (Mrs. Ida Godfrey, president of MUNASA, said she could only give her personal opinion of the pension plan. She said secretaries and clerks were as informed on, and affected by, the pension issue "as anyone else." She said SEU's decision to boycott the College was "up to them," noting that MUNASA dominates the College by virtue of the size of its membership.)

Vice-Principal Yaffe considers the SEU's boycott "a matter of great regret," arguing that

MUNASA is not a company union. ("It set itself up. As far as I know the administration played no role at all.")

The union, obviously, sees things differently. "Sure it's a matter of great regret—on the administration's part, because we didn't fall into their strategy," says Gargiso. "Just look at what happened in the hospitals with workers on the Conseils d'administration—just some symbolic representation so you can say we got a worker on our B of G."

"We didn't take part because we wanted direct negotiations," he says.

Which brings us back to where the whole story about the current pension controversy begins—an August 20th letter by the union asking the administration for discussions on the plan, after Weldon had exposed its weaknesses.

To date, the administration has not answered the letter. The union has received pages and pages of letters and documents from the university secretariat and a letter from PAC member Johnston concerning the Electoral College. But from Personnel Director Paul Matthews, who received the original request as the recognized representative of McGill to the union, not a word.

Matthews refused to comment to the Daily on the situation, saying it was a matter between the university and the union and not the concern of a student newspaper.

The union charges that a letter from Johnston does not constitute a response because he does not represent the administration. They also point to the fact that Johnston's term on the PAC was unilaterally extended.

Yaffe maintains that "the letter has been answered as far as I am concerned."

"Are we talking about a genuine desire to get information or a highly legalistic interpretation of what's going on," he says. "We wrote to Matthews and we expect a response from him," answers Gargiso. "I don't want to be legalistic, but we don't want to have to discuss with a committee controlled by the Board. We want to have discussions with a negotiator. We have to put an end to this paternalism. Look at unionized places like Université du Québec, or Université de Montréal—they sit down and negotiate."

Yaffe is apparently open to discussions. "I thought they were satisfied," he said. "If not, we will certainly meet with them and give them all the answers they want."

The union is positive, but wary, towards this offer by the administration, made not in any



A pension solution?

by Julian Sher

What changes are required to make McGill's pension fund a better one?

Economist John Weldon believes the solution to the pension mess lies in the goal of a decent, predictable, retirement income, in real not nominal terms—a goal that is determined in a non-paternalistic way between equals.

He and McGill's largest union are more optimistic about progress on the first point than on the second.

In a lengthy article in the October 9 Reporter, McGill Comptroller John Armour mentioned one already-implemented change in the pension plan and three other proposals under consideration.

Pension contributions are now included as part of the salary when calculating the Highest Average Salary for purposes of the Retirement Guarantee. Weldon feels this is "a good thing that should have been done all along."

The Pensions Administration Committee (PAC) is considering proposals aimed at indexing salaries used to calculate the Highest Average Salary—"a useful correction, but not of the first order" as

Weldon describes it.

The PAC is also reviewing the introduction of a new option that would enable staff to select a Fixed Capital Fund which would protect the principal value of savings in dollar terms. But, as Weldon points out, such an option in operation under the old Sun Life plan was cancelled, "so they'd just be returning what was once already there—and it's just one more minor option."

A final consideration of the PAC is the indexing of pensions after retirement, a major reform which would mitigate against the inflationary erosion of the real value of pensions. The administration, if Armour's article is any indication, feels there is a mountain of problems with such a solution, but is studying the question. An ad hoc increase for those already retired on a total pension under \$5,000 has already been granted, according to Armour.

In Weldon's view, indexation is "an essential reform that nullifies the need for many other reforms." "The only other major thing that's needed is a change of the five-year formula which discriminates against workers," he says.

How far the administration is willing to go toward implementing these basic reforms remains to be seen.

But even if such changes came thorough, half of the problem—the paternalistic way the whole thing is run—still exists.

Armour's article states clearly that the PAC is actively seeking solutions "within the framework of the present Pension Plan."

"The administration is undoubtedly responding to pressure," says Weldon, "because in a May letter to the union (personnel director Paul) Matthews claimed that all is well. The administration is slowly beginning to realize what a mess it is, and some people in the administration are obviously concerned in a genuinely sincere way."

But as for change itself—"it's the old company union attitude," Weldon feels. "To show that critics were wrong, you concede what critics were asking for, short of changing the institutional relationships. They're being attacked on both fronts of the plan and the way it's being handled, so they'll improve the plan without doing much about the way it is run."

Continued on page 6

Editors debate Free Press

Women deserve Free Press

Women deserve newspaper

In order to fight oppression women must organize in groups to support each other as they learn to be assertive and press for equality. The economics of our system have forced women to be unpaid housewives or low-paid workers at menial jobs.

For 53 percent of the world's population this is no longer tolerable and things are changing—in the Third World women are fighting for liberation side-by-side with men; in China women are asserting their rights to be workers and leaders; and here women are recognizing the myriad ways our society discriminates against them.

Women need a voice—something they have always been denied. A newspaper at McGill run by women would not only provide a rallying point for the women of this community but would be stimulating and thought-provoking for men as well. One could ask no more of any newspaper.

Whether the women's paper is specifically the Free Press or another paper funded by the students we leave to the students to decide at today's open meeting.

But one way or another, the ASUS or Students' Society must fund a women's newspaper.

Malcolm Guy
Bonnie Price
Craig Toomey
Lorne Merryweather

By denying the Women's Collective control of the Free Press this year, the ASUS executive missed the chance of having an historic and dynamic student newspaper. Using the argument that no distinct group shall be allowed monopoly of the Free Press, therefore a paper run exclusively by women wouldn't be representative of all students, the men in the executive maintain that their decision was not influenced by any sexism on their part.

The ASUS executive is naive if it believes that the Free Press is open to all students regardless of sex or political orientation. When an editor is chosen to run the Free Press in a particular year, it's he who picks the staff, usually friends with whom he shares similar political stands. The "official organ" of the ASUS can never hope to be representative of the thousands of students in the faculty.

Many people think that it's contradictory for the Women's Collective to put out the Free Press. They see the Collective as an organization rooted in sexism and the exclusion of other viewpoints. Yet the Collective states that it invites articles from both men and women on any subject of importance to students. The Women's Collective Free Press would be no more restrictive than any other editorial board whose members are chosen by an editor-in-chief.

The policy to have a

woman-only editorial board arises from the real need for women to learn and express themselves as a group. For too long women have been taught to compete with each other, and have been denied opportunities to work together constructively.

It's wrong to assume that a women's Free press will be filled only with hard-line feminist dogma. There are as many types of feminism as there are women, and the Collective is representative of right, left and centre political positions. Problems women face in society are of relevance both to women and men students.

David Ress, this year's Free Press editor, promises a newspaper that will be an open forum for debate. The Women's Collective proposes an equally open Free Press. The only difference might be on the editorial page—but it's hard to see how David Ress would be any more "typical" than any other student.

It's apparent that David Ress is no more representative of ASUS students than the Women's Collective, so one is led to believe that the women were denied the Free Press on sexist grounds. It's a shame that the ASUS executive is refusing to support what promises to be the most challenging Free Press in a long time, simply because of a lack of consciousness on its part.

Joan Shields

Women deserve nothing

By awarding the editorship of the Free Press to David Ress and denying it to the Women's Collective, the ASUS executive has decided in favour of freedom of the press and democracy. If Ress remains editor, the students can be assured of an open paper which will represent the views of any student who wants to contribute, including the members of the Women's Collective. On the other hand, if the motion before today's open meeting is passed, the Free Press is likely to become exclusivist and one-sided in its approach. The Collective avowedly wishes to devote the paper exclusively to feminist issues, at the expense of all others, and deny men the right to participate on the editorial board. The position the Collective has taken is therefore not democratic.

The function of the Free Press should be to represent the opinions of students in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and to treat any issues on which these students wish to comment. The Collective would not fulfill this function; rather, it would produce a paper of narrow scope which would not deal with issues other than those the Collective deems important for women. However, it is abundantly clear that the Collective does not even represent most of the women in Arts and Science, since many women in this faculty have expressed strong disagreement with the positions put forward by the Collective in its pamphlets.

The Collective has argued that because women have in the past been poorly represented in the ASUS Free press and on campus publications, they should have the opportunity to deny representation to men. This does not appear to be an equitable solution to the problem of representation;

instead, women should be encouraged to play a more active role in journalism. But they should not be given the right to monopolize a paper and perpetuate in reverse the discrimination which they have suffered themselves.

It is clear that science students have not been fully represented on the Free Press, but this does not mean that they should be given the opportunity to exclude arts students for a given year.

Instead, the Free press should be encouraged to give equal representation to both arts and science students and men and women. Discrimination of any kind cannot be allowed if a paper is to remain free and democratic.

The Free press that the Women's Collective has proposed would discriminate both against men and against those issues and topics the Collective considers do not fall under the relatively narrow heading of feminism. The present Free Press editor David Ress, however, has outlined plans for a paper that would treat issues, including feminism, from a variety of different perspectives. His proposal is therefore the more democratic one.

The discriminatory nature of the Collective's proposal is compounded by the fact that they have for the moment rejected the "two paper solution" in which they would receive ASUS money for a separate paper on feminist issues, and have instead sought to arrogate the editorship of the Free press solely to themselves.

At the meeting today, arts and science students will have the opportunity to choose whether they want an open paper which will deal with a variety of issues, or a closed one which will deal with a very few. I strongly urge them to vote for the former.

David Stryker

UN...

Continued from page 3

But other reasons go deeper. South Africa is strategically located at key shipping routes between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The United States is intrigued with the prospects of having South Africa as an integral part of the Western Alliance against Communism. Great Britain has a long-term naval agreement with South Africa.

Then there are economic factors. South Africa is the wealthiest and most highly industrialized country in Africa. The white population of fewer than 20% controls almost three fourths of the nation's wealth. Britain and the United States rank one and two in foreign investment in South Africa. France was the only country that failed to recognize the arms embargo of 1963 and recently aided South Africa in building a missile industry.

Even Canada's government encourages trade with South Africa while publicly condemning apartheid. Prime Minister Trudeau has said that Canada should "either stop trading or stop condemning." But it is argued that trade is a liberalizing force that will

eventually undermine the racist system through contact with it.

The thrust of the Western powers' arguments for keeping South Africa in the United Nations is that the South African delegation should be present to hear the condemnation that has become such a ritual for the obvious majority of nations. They believe a continued dialogue must be maintained and the United Nations must work through moral pressure and peaceful evolution.

South Africa is governed by a white minority whose prosperity is based on a command of vast natural resources that necessitates the subordination of the black majority. A movement toward racial equality would destroy it along with the foreign investment by major powers.

The Black liberation movements in South Africa lost all confidence in the United Nations after the independence of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in 1963 and the U.N.'s allowing South Africa to annex Namibia in 1966. It was then that the terrorist campaigns intensified.

This month India refused to compete with South Africa in the Davis Cup tennis finals as a token of contempt for apartheid. This is a good sign, to be

sure, but signs alone are not enough.

The only way the United Nations could effectively and unequivocally remedy the ideological racism in South Africa would be to act with the direction of solidarity of a single government. This could involve world-wide trade embargoes on South Africa. Military aid to the country could be banned. The U.N. could encourage the Organization for African Unity in legitimizing the liberation movements.

Legislation could be passed to classify the Freedom Fighters as prisoners of war since they are fighting for political objectives and not as criminals. The movements could even be given technical and material assistance. And finally, nations could be encouraged to welcome refugees from the oppressive South African regime.

With the rise of third world influence, the Western powers are being challenged in their capacity to sabotage the movements of the vast majority of nations. But as long as the Security Council is controlled by powers that continue to pay heed to their vested interests, the vote to expel South Africa will remain futile and the racist nation will continue as a pariah that is fed at the back door.

Pension...

Continued from page 5

letter but indirectly through the Daily.

"We definitely would like to meet, discuss and settle things—with negotiators. We just hope Yaffe has the same idea when he talks about meetings," says Gargiso.

So the situation presently is deadlocked. The next move is in the hands of an administration apparently very reluctant to deal directly with a union.

But the maintenance workers won't wait for long.

"We'll try to put the pressure on—and we'll use any means. This doesn't exclude anything," says Gargiso.

"This is not a bluff. You must realize that for the people we represent—cleaners, usually over 40—a pension is as important as a salary. They're not big administrators making fat salaries.

"Our people are really behind us. They've been angry for quite a while now. When you talk about the pension plan, they start jumping with anger. The time is past when you could terrorize and intimidate them. Just wait till the next contract," they say."

The union's strategy? "The pension is not in the contract—it's completely monopolized by the administration. Our object is to get into the contract," says Gargiso. "We're not doing this only for us. We feel each group in McGill should participate."

Namibia...

Continued from page 3

government in Namibia," Britain has made no attempt to prevent British companies from operating there.

In fact, the Conservative Government, consistently supported the development of the massive Rössing Uranium Mine by the British Rio Tinto Zinc Company. Britain also defied the International Court of Justice's rulings of 1971—which called for members of the UN to end all "acts or dealings with the South African regime implying recognition of a legal South African presence in Namibia"—by supporting normal trading relations with the disputed regime.

Canada supports S.A. regime

Canada has also defied the UN resolution and the ICJ ruling by continuing to invest in Namibia. By doing this it has directly supported South Africa's illegal control of Namibia by reaping vast profits for the regime—profits made possible through the exploitation of Namibian workers.

Part two tomorrow: Canada's involvement in Namibia.

Today

Anthropologists in the field:

A lunch bag seminar. Prof. Rousseau discusses his experiences in Borneo. 1 pm. Leacock 720.

Arts Faculty Men:

Ice Hockey tryouts tonight in the Winter Stadium from 7:40 to 9:40 pm.

Association des étudiants francophones de McGill:

Ce soir à 8 pm aura lieu le spectacle d'Harmonium, a l'Union Ballroom. Billets en vente au guichet du Student Society a l'Union.

McGill Film Society:

The Night of the Living Dead will be shown in FDAA at 7, 9 & 11 pm. Admission 50c.

Native North American Studies Institute:

Amerindian and Inuit student get-together Thursday Oct. 31 at 2 pm. Student Drop-in Centre, 2009 Bishop St. 843-5202.

Hack Hallowe'en Party:

Booze and food if you're in the mood for all Union hacks that live in this shack. Around eight in the coffee lounge and bring your own.

Why Don't You?

Drop in for lunch today and make some new friends. 1 pm, 3581 University.

Community McGill:

Allan Memorial Institute buddy programme meeting today for all volunteers at the Allan Memorial Social Service Dept., 4 pm.

McGill Chamber Orchestra:

Redpath Hall free concert at 8:30 pm featuring Bach and sons.

Amateur Radio VE2UN:

Staff meeting: New recruits invited, staff urged to attend. 5 pm, Union 401.

Charles Lipton:

Workers' Support Committee presents Charles Lipton who will speak on Canadian labour history. Rm B26-27 Union 8 pm.

Women's Collective:

Open meeting to contest ASUS decision on Free Press — come and support the Women's Collective. 1 pm Union Ballroom.

Film Workshop:

Hey kids — McGill's first film production team. Four 30 minute movies by April Fools' Day, 1975. Everybody come to the meeting 12:30 pm Union 466.

Pre-Med Society:

Films — "Angina Pectoris" and "Carcinoma of the Prostate". 1 pm Martin Theatre McIntyre Bldg.

Science T.A.s:

Meeting to discuss TA problems in Science. All Science TAs welcome. Otto Maass 426, 3:30 pm.

McGill Players:

Auditions for "Lady Windermere's Fan" by Oscar Wilde 5-7 pm. Player's Theatre, 3rd floor Union, Info 392-8989.

Christian Science:

All welcome to our weekly meeting, 3 pm Newman Centre.

Chinese Engineering Undergrad Society:

General meeting 7 pm Rm. 204 McConnell Engineering Bldg.

Dissatisfied with the Today Column?

There is an advertising office alive and well for all your display orders. Union Basement or call now 392-8902.

What's What

MALAYSIAN-SINGAPORE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

"Multi-National Corporations in the Far East" by Prof. Sam Noumoff of the Political Science Dept. November 2, at 4 pm. In Student Union. Refreshments, all welcome.

WOMEN'S ATHLETICS

Seeking sports reps. for science students. Only prerequisite is keen interest in sports. Phone 392-4547. Leave name and number.

CHINESE STUDENT CHORAL GROUP

Come and join in the singing spirit. Friday, 8 pm RVC.

McGILL CHINESE STUDENT SOCIETY

First Basketball practice. Sunday, 12 noon, Gymnasium. Contact Andrew Chan 674-4232.

Co-ed volleyball practice. Girls urgently needed. Contact Michael Wang 849-0373 or leave message in MCSS Mail Box in ISA.

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